FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OAS SECRETARY GENERAL NOTES ECONOMIC ISSUES

FL091733 Bridgetown CANA in English 1655 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, Dec 8, CANA -- Latin American and Caribbean countries were told here that they should adopt a new strategy with regard to the over U.S. 360 billion dollar foreign debt being faced by the region. Although we must maintain a realistic approach to the possibilities for negotiations with the more industrialized countries, we must also recognize that Organization of American States member countries have options for acting in unison for the common good, that are not being exercised to the extent demanded by current circumstances, OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares told the OAS General Assembly, scheduled to end here tomorrow.

The Brazilian diplomat said that essentially what is involved in the proposed new strategy is reconciling domestic adjustment efforts of the countries with an external framework that will make those efforts successful. Although the General Assembly of the OAS has already approved far-reaching resolutions aimed at implementing a reform of the inter-American system, strengthening the observance of human rights and in support of the peace efforts in Central America, Baena Soares underscored the importance of economic issues.

The financial burden of servicing the foreign debt and the slowdown in the economic growth in the region continue to be central features of the Latin American and Caribbean economy in 1985, he told the General Assembly. Baena Soures pointed out that this year, the region's economic growth will probably be either zero or negative, and added that there is little likelihood that investments will recover from the sharp drops in 1982 and 1983, which were followed by another small decline in 1984.

He emphasized the need to link the debt issue with the development issue. Development of the region and the growth of trade it would bring on all fronts are key elements in the growth strategy of the debtor nations. Should no significant progress along these lines be achieved, solutions satisfactory to all the parties involved in this issue of major concern will not be forthcoming, Baena Soares said.

Baena Soares stressed that while the foreign debt is one of the greater problems now faced by Latin America and the Caribbean nations, there are other areas, both domestic and external, that are suffering and require at least as much attention as has been given to the foreign debt. Outlining some of the areas in need of an economic boost and strategic planning, Baena Soares mentioned unemployment, protectionism, and international trade as belonging to that group.

Creating productive jobs continues to be one of the region's most important goals, although, he added, that a raise in employment will not necessarily solve the area's problems, nor will it guarantee that development objectives will be achieved. However, he also added that the problems that Latin America and the Caribbean are facing now will be even harder to resolve due to difficult external circumstances.

Baena Soares pointed out that the international situation and the problems within it, such as the value of the dollar, interest rates, terms of trade, protectionism and direct or indirect export subsidies in the industrialized countries, in addition to the limited availability of external financing, have produced an unfavorable environment for the region for the past four years. He stressed the importance of a more favorable external situation in order for the debtor countries to produce a more coherent internal structure.

Baena Soares reaffirmed that the inter-American system has appropriate forums for initiating the tasks that must be undertaken to launch a new process if only the multilateral determination can be found to revive them for the benefit of all the member countries.

As to what action should be taken, Baena Soares proposed the possible establishment of quotas for regional exports that might be placed on the world market as well as stable rules for trade, and that the concerned nations agree as to what would be the most likely price movements and maximum price fluctuations that would be acceptable for basic commodities in the region.

He also suggested that an automatic compensatory fund be created in the event that the external financial and trade framework changes and results in unforeseen negative financial impacts. While Baena Soares emphasized that his proposals were merely suggestions for a set of guidelines which the debtor countries can follow upon implementing whichever economic restructuring plans they choose, he also stressed the need for the region to exert its independence. We must also recognize that the member states have options for acting in unison for the common good, that are not being exercised to the extent demanded by current circumstances.

Bolivian Praises OAS Decision

PY091437 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1535 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] La Paz, 8 Dec (EFE) -- Bolivian Acting Foreign Minister Valentin Abecia has said that his country achieved a great triumph during the OAS meeting in Cartagena this week. The OAS Assembly approved a resolution asking Chile and Bolivia to resume their dialogue to find a satisfactory solution giving Bolivia a sovereign and useful outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

Abecia said: "Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz Levy and the Bolivian delegation did a positive and successful job. Chile remained isolated in its efforts to deny the OAS jurisdiction over Bolivia's maritime problem, which has been declared of continental interest."

Abecia said the vote of 25 to 1 gives an idea of the support Bolivia received. Abecia thanked the countries of the Americas for their decisive support for the Bolivian aspiration for a sea outlet, which it lost during a war with Chile in 1879.

This is the seventh time since 1979 that Bolivia has gotten OAS support for its request for an outlet to the Pacific. While Bolivia believes that this conflict is of a hemispheric nature and should be discussed at international meetings, Chile reiterated that it is willing to hold bilateral talks with Bolivia.

SELA SEEKS COMMON POSITION FOR GATT TALKS

FL100206 Bridgetown CANA in English 2250 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Caracas, Dec 7, CANA-REUTER -- Delegates from 25 countries debated trade strategy today as the Latin American Economic System (SELA) sought a common position ahead of the new round of GATT talks. Foreign ministers and senior economic officials from the region were expected to issue a Caracas declaration later today defining trade strategy and expected to repeat demands for a political solution to the region's 360-billion-dollar debt problem.

Conference sources said the issue of trade had sparked a confrontation between Chile and Brazil. Brazil, fearful that foreign competitors might move in and stifle the embryo service industries in developing countries, has opposed the inclusion of sectors such as banking, telecommunications, and transport in the new round of GATT talks, which are aimed at reducing protectionism.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal yesterday accused industrialized countries of refusing to abandon restrictive import policies, and said Latin America must coordinate its position on trade.

The Chilean delegation argued that Latin America must keep its markets open. It received some support from Caribbean countries, conference sources said. Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner said, however, that the region should take retaliatory measures against protectionist moves by industrialized countries. Latin America must strengthen its negotiating power, and take trade measures against industrial nations that adopt protectionist steps, Wagner told delegates.

The discussion came against the backdrop of an expected US 10 billion dollar drop in export income for the region this year after last year's record 94.8 billion dollars income. Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias told reporters that Latin American economies had been particularly hard hit by declining raw materials prices. He said 17 of the 18 major commodities produced by the region fell in price in 1985. A number of debt rescheduling accords could be seriously undermined if raw materials continued to fall, he said.

Cuba's Rodriguez Scores Baker Plan

FL091643 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0230 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Caracas, 7 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has called the U.S. Baker Plan for Latin America very distressing, inasmuch as it encourages national economies but conditions them to their own interests. In a press conference the Cuban leader -- who is participating in the 11th SELA meeting -- indicated that Cuba has never advised anyone not to pay the foreign debt. He said: We have asserted that there should be a unity of forces to prevent the draining of the economies of the region's countries.

Rodriguez noted that the so-called Baker Plan is an initiative that has reached the region too late and gives very little. It is offered when the region's foreign debt surpasses $300 billion and when interest rates and payment conditions are high and difficult. The Cuban vice president said it is also dangerous because it would commit the countries to transform their economies into private ones. Everything that has been achieved in many years would come to a halt because of the U.S. need to control all countries once again.

He added that the $20 billion being offered would not solve the serious and heavy burden of the debt. That amount would be used to pay only part of the interest Latin America pays to the great banking institutions of the world. He also said that the Baker Plan would end the agrarian reform in Mexico, wipe out the gains of the revolution, and deliver the banking system back to foreign interests, and I am sure no country would be willing to give up those benefits after struggling so hard to attain them.

Referring to the payment of the Latin American foreign debt, the Cuban vice president said that it is unpayable under present conditions, because, if the orthodox methods the IMF demands are followed, up to 60 percent of export income would have to be paid. If the Latin American countries follow the IMF demands, the debt will tend to grow. He said that if the IMF demands are followed, it would create an unbearable situation in the country, resulting in social uprisings, increased unemployment, and impoverishment of the social classes, in sum; a serious economic setback. On the other hand, to offer 10 percent of the export income would only postpone the debt, allowing interest to grow and still having to pay later.

He said that Cuba has suggested that the foreign debt be paid by the superpowers with funds allocated for the arms race, that those funds be given to the banks to settle the debt the poor countries have not been able to pay.

On another matter, Rodriguez was skeptical regarding the Cartagena Consensus because he believes it should reflect the views of all Latin America and not only 11 countries. It should base its strength on the need for unity and not that of representation.

ASTORGA, CONSALVI ON CONTADORA POSTPONEMENT

PA071709 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga, who is participating in the SELA meeting in Caracas, has confirmed her country's request for a postponement of the Contadora Group process and clarified various doubts regarding Nicaragua's position on this, reported by international news dispatches. Astorga explained why Nicaragua had requested a suspension of the Contadora Group efforts for at least 6 months.

[Begin Astorga recording] We want the situation and the major cause for all this tension to be examined. There is a principal cause and resulting causes. The Central American problem is a result of the U.S. policy. This is not a problem between the five Central American countries, because even if we reach an agreement among ourselves, which is unlikely at this time.... [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi also discussed Nicaragua's proposal, explaining that other Central American countries share Nicaragua's interest in postponing the Contadora Group's work. However, he personally disagreed with the proposal.

[Begin Consalvi recording] I believe that delaying the Contadora Group efforts for 6 months while the war continues could have negative repercussions on the Contadora Group's work. [end recording]

The foreign minister said that despite this new turn of events in the Central American crisis, he has not lost confidence in the Contadora Group's efforts and peace document, which are a good and perhaps the only option to attain peace in Central America.

Group Calls for Area Support

PA070250 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0030 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, 6 Dec (EFE) -- The Contadora Group, created by Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela in 1983 for peace and cooperation in Central America, today demanded political support from the area governments and urged them to refrain from holding negotiations that would affect the signing of the peace document. The four nations' delivered to OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares a report about the Group's efforts in 1985, to be discussed during the 15th OAS meeting.

The Contadora communique concluded: We are convinced that we must continue the negotiations. We trust that, with the necessary political willingness, an understanding about the matters pending can be reached. This document will be analyzed in private during the regular session, along with the document for peace and cooperation, which should have been signed on 21 November.

Recounting this year's efforts, the group thanked the international community for its reiterated support and announced its willingness to continue the diplomatic process of negotiation and dialogue, despite the obstacles that have appeared. The report added: We hereby urge the area governments to continue the negotiations in order to have the document promptly signed and enforced.

The four countries invited the Central American nations to start talks to settle the controversies derived from border incidents and tensions. The four nations also urged the states with ties in the region to give their firm support to the group and to refrain from any political, economic, or military actions that could frustrate the Contadora document's objectives.

The Contadora plenipotentiaries -- Simon Alberto Consalvi (Venezuela), Bernardo Sepulveda Amor (Mexico), Jorge Abadia Arias (Panama), and Augusto Ramirez Ocampo (Colombia) -- thanked the EEC for its support during the meeting held recently in Luxembourg with their Central American counterparts.

In the document's balance sheet of activities, special mention was made of the group's meeting in January, April, May, and July in Panama City; the meeting in Brazil during Jose Sarney's inauguration in July; their meeting again in Panama City in September; their meeting in Cartagena in October; and their meeting in Luxembourg in November.

SENTENCES HANDED DOWN IN TRIAL OF FORMER LEADERS

PY100120 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires Domestic Service at 2148 GMT on 9 December begins a national television and radio network hookup from the federal courthouse of the sentencing of 9 former Armed Forces commanders. Judge Arslanian reads, for 40 minutes, the sentences against Lieutenant General Jorge Rafael Videla, Admiral Eduardo Emilio Massera, Brigadier General Orlando Ramon Agosti, Lieutenant Roberto Viola, Admiral Armando Lambruschini, Brigadier General Omar Rubens Graffigna, Lieutenant General Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, Admiral Jorge Isaac Anaya, Brigadier General Basilio Arturo Lami Dozo, who are being sentenced for crimes they committed when repressing subversive terrorism.

The defendants are not seen in the courtroom except for Gen Graffigna.

Judge Arslanian reads the following: "The reasons for justification alleged by the defense were rejected. Despite the acknowledgment that it is necessary to repress and fight terrorist gangs, the fight against them should never have been carried out outside lawful limits, especially since the Armed Forces had at their disposal legal instruments in place before the overthrow of the constitutional government. The Armed Forces could have declared emergency zones, issued decrees, made summary trials, and even given the death sentence.

"National and international laws were considered. Constitutional and international public law experts were consulted, as well as conventional and nonconventional war experts. Catholic Church principles were followed. Not a single reason to justify or at least excuse the authors of the events examined in this trial was found.

"The responsibility of each commander was confirmed in each case. They were found responsible for most of the crimes that their subordinates had committed when complying with their orders, based on the rules of the military justice code itself and of common law."

Judge Arslanian reads the following sentences:

Lt Gen Videla and Adm Massera are sentenced to life imprisonment. Brig Gen Agosti is sentenced to 4 years, 6 months imprisonment; Lt Gen Viola is sentenced to 17 years imprisonment, Adm Lambruschini is sentenced to 8 years imprisonment.

Videla, Massera, Agosti, Viola, and Lambruschini are also stripped of all citizenship and military rights and relieved of their duties. They are also ordered to make retribution for damages caused.

The judge goes on to say that Brig Graffigna, Gen Galtieri, Adm Anaya, and Adm Lami Dozo are found not guilty of the charges against them. The national hookup ends at 2128 GMT.

STATE OF SEIGE LIFTED; TEXT OF DECREE RELEASED

PY091645 Beunos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1555 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Dec (TELAM) -- Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli announced today that the state of seige has been lifted throughout the entire national territory.

He also said that the people under arrest for reasons pertaining to the state of seige will be released and that those who left the country for the same reason will be allowed to return.

Troccoli, accompanied by Under Secretary of Interior Raul Galvan, made this announcement during a press conference in the Interior Ministry's Hall of Shields. Decree 2337, dated 7 December 1985, was signed by President Raul Alfonsin, Interior Minister Troccoli, and Education and Justice Minister Carlos Alconada Aramburu.

Decree 2337 states:

In view of Decree 2049 of 21 October 1985, 2069 of 25 October 1985, and 2070 of 25 October 1985, and considering:

That the state of siege, a measure established to preserve rule of the National Constitution in the face of serious disturbances of order and public security should not affect the guarantees and rights of the people in general beyond the demands determined by its declaration;

That the executive branch, within that institutional framework signed Decrees 2049, 2069, and 2070 - 85 in keeping with the powers bestowed on it by Article 23 of the National Constitution so as to preserve the institutions, decided to arrest for a determined period of time those people about whom there was sufficient suspicion of being responsible for commotion, but did not extend the range of the measure beyond what was strictly necessary and reasonable to obtain its objective.

That the political decision of the National Executive Branch, implemented in keeping with its exclusive powers, attained full legal status through the ruling issued by the Supreme Court on 3 December 1985 in the case G-414-XX, Granada, Jorge Horacio, plea for habeas corpus, by which Decrees 2049, 2069, and 2070-85 were ruled legally valid and in effect.

That the objectives sought through the security measures that have been implemented have been sufficiently attained as far as putting an end to the existing state of upheaval and the need to protect public security and tranquillity goes.

That as a result of the above, the National Executive Branch reaffirms its institutional desire to reduce to the extent possible the restrictions authorized by Article 23 of the Constitution and the time they should reamin in effect, believes that under the current circumstances it would be suitable to review the declaration of the state of siege.

That since the objectives that prompted the issuance of Decrees 2049, 2069 and 2070-85 have been attained and respect for the Constitution and the democratic system of government has been guaranteed, it is proper to order the lifting of the state of siege and the termination of measures issued within its framework.

Therefore, the president of the Argentine nation decrees:

Article 1. The state of siege is hereby lifted throughout the territory of the Argentine nation.

Article 2. Decree 2049-85, as amended by Decree 2052-85 and Decree 2070-85 are no longer in effect.

Article 3. It is so ordered.

The Interior Ministry explained that the lifting of the state of siege went into effect at 0000 (0300 GMT) on 9 December.

AIR FORCE CHIEF MINIMIZES DIFFERENCES WITH ARMY

PY072107 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1335 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Dec (TELAM) -- Air Force Chief of Staff Major General Ernesto Crespo today denied the existence of disagreements with the Army chief of staff, explaining that the Army acts within given operational areas, distinct geographic locations, while the jurisdiction of the Air Force is completely different. Speaking on "The World at 0700" program, which is aired by Radio El Mundo, Crespo added: I believe that we must complement each other in the country's defense; thus far I have not had any type of disagreement with General Hector Rios Erenu.

Today's newspapers comment that in separate statements the two military leaders have reportedly described opposing concepts concerning the role to be played by each branch in the reorganization being prepared.

Crespo explained about the statements made to the defense minister, saying the first statement was issued by the joint staff, which stated the guidelines that were followed in compliance with the orders issued by the president and the defense minister. The orders concerned the rationalization the branches had to undergo to adapt to the country's current potential, adapting their structures to the necessary organic changes to make possible efficient joint actions, plus a specific section on revitalizing the operations of the branches. In fact, the Air Force statement, which was made nearly a month ago and was the first one submitted by the three branches, dealt especially with the streamlining of the Air Force to adapt it to budgetary restrictions.

Crespo added: In addition, at that time we were able to express the Air Force's thinking, which has been well-known since the Malvinas conflict, on what we consider a common situation throughout the world -- that is, this is not something we have invented or anything of the sort -- that joint actions are necessary since no single branch can do anything by itself in the theater of operations.

Crespo added that there were no differences at that time. Afterward, the Army chief of staff made his statement concerning the streamlining issue. He gave his opinion on what the streamlining should be like. No one raised any objections. We did not hold any meetings later. Therefore, any report concerning possible differences over support for different concepts concerning deterrence is the sole responsibility of the person who gave the information because, I repeat, I have neither talked with the defense minister nor with the general, Crespo stressed.

Crespo then commented that during the Malvinas conflict the need for joint action, joint planning, joint efforts became apparent. In a modern war, no branch can act alone. The efforts and individual capabilities of each of the branches must be consolidated in order to reach the goal. Obviously, the Air Force alone cannot decide a battle. This is impossible because it operates in the air. However, it is impossible to win a battle without the Air Force. Israel is a typical case where the air force is completely dominant, Crespo added. I am not asking for a predominant role or anything of that sort for the Air Force. I believe it is necessary to take into account the needs and the resources of our country before taking a stand. No hasty definitions should be given in this regard.

After making other technical comments on the role of air power since World War II, Crespo said he does not mean that it is not necessary [words indistinct] branches. It all depends on the geographical environment and on the operational conditions, he added.

Obviously, in a country like ours there cannot be an air force in the Army and another one in the Navy, because that would amount to squandering the funds that the country allocates for national defense. This would also promote inefficiency and the improper use of the available means, because efficiency calls for a unified command. War demands a considerable degree of professionalism. It is not for amateurs. It takes a man to do this; the duties of a military officer are among the most difficult in the world, because he must be prepared to maintain peace, not to go to war, he stressed.

That is, it is necessary to create a small, efficient, modern, and highly capable deterrence system. Deterrence does not mean having only nuclear weapons; it means that the enemy should realize that we have the capacity to strike hard; if he decides to attack, he will be hit hard, Crespo added.

Finally, he denied that he has asked for an audience with the defense minister to reiterate his views. He stressed that if he were displeased with any commander, he would first see him instead of bothering the defense minister.

Carranza Says No Disagreement

PY070124 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1659 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Dec (TELAM) -- Defense Minister Roque Carranza today denied that there had been disagreements between Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu and Air Force Chief of Staff Major General Ernesto Crespo. Minister Carranza made these remarks at the end of a graduation ceremony for officers of the Air Force War College held at the Air Force officers' club in Buenos Aires.

When asked by the media, Carranza categorized the report as false and stressed that it demonstrated the unreliability of some press reports.

ALFONSIN, GENERALS ADDRESS MILITARY EFFICIENCY

PY061913 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 6 Dec 85 p 9

[Excerpts] (DYN-NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin yesterday said the greatest challenge facing the Armed Forces today "consists in being capable of developing the necessary military fighting potential -- sufficient and believable -- without falling into the arms race which we have long condemned." The president said that the answer is found in "modernizing our forces in the framework of real development possibilities, incorporating advance technology in a spirit of sincere integration." Speaking at the closing ceremonies of the first graduating class in superior strategic studies organized by the Armed Forces joint chiefs of staff, Alfonsin underscored that "never before as now have speed and timing been so decisive in military strategy. Joint military strategy is the essential difference between victory or defeat," he added.

Armed Forces' rationalization was the central theme of top-level defence conversations and military speeches throughout the week.

Joint chiefs-of-staff operations commander Brigadier General Juan Carlos Medrano Caro Wednesday said that "the country can no longer support a huge defence budget or maintain a very large Armed Forces, unless all factors can be balanced in the framework of a greater plan." Caro said any plan "must inter-relate political objectives and military aims in the best interests of the nation."

Army chief-of-staff General Hector Rios Erenu underscored on Tuesday the need to rationalize weapons and trim maintenance and infrastrucutre costs to keep in line with reduced budget demands. Rios Erenu said it was necessary to lower upkeep costs because technological advances call for making changes almost constantly. Following Navy and Air Force chiefs-of-staff Rear Admiral Ramon Arosa (November 6) and Major General Ernesto Crespo (November 13), Rios Erenu outlined the Army's reorganization blueprint before Defence Minister and Undersecretary Roque Carranza and Horacio Jaunarena and joint Chiefs-of-Staff commander Brigadier General Teodoro Waldner. He said Armed Forces policies should be co-ordinated to find ways to keep servicemen on active duty for longer periods and update methods for recruiting enlisted men and reserves.

Rios Erenu also said military intelligence should be limited to obtaining information on potential future foreign aggressors and also the scientific and technological know-how of advanced industrial nations. Army sources yesterday said Rios Erenu would next week send to Carranza his reorganization proposal, including "closing down and merging together" Army units (such as the 7th Army Corps in Corrientes merging with the 2nd Corps in Parana).

On Monday, speaking at a graduation ceremony for officers attending a course on joint Armed Forces planning, Carranza also underlined the need for "profound rationalization" as fundamental to reorganization. Carranza said that the three military branches were "ready and willing to work together" and that the "joint efforts will make it possible to obtain maximum performance at the lowest cost, with the human and material resources that the country makes available to the Armed Forces."

ALFONSIN COMMENTS ON DEMOCRACY, MODERNIZATION

PY080222 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0305 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Dec (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin tonight said that "democracy and the ethics of solidarity will not be achieved without a major process of modernization of our traditional organizational structures, guidelines, and attitudes," and called upon those who agree with him "to unite behind a common goal." According to the president, the project must include "the decentralization of the various sectors of the administration, and decisions with the participation of those who are affected by those decisions. The project should incorporate the latest scientific and technological advances into our productive sector in order to revitalize and strengthen the institutions charged with creating those scientific and technological advances through education and research," he added.

The president made these statements in a speech in which he mentioned doctrinal issues at a cocktail party marking the Day of the Legislator at Congress tonight. The reception was attended by members of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies, including recently elected deputies.

Alfonsin stressed the significance of the recent congressional elections, the first of their kind in 20 years, and said that even though the country is going through a crisis, "it now has a national congress that is part of the nation's feelings. If, as has been said, democracy is government by debate, congress is the core of the democratic system, because it is, par excellence, the place for national debate," he said.

The president criticized the idea that "democracy is like a kind of battlefield for opposing interests," because even though he admitted that there may be interests behind a political position, "it is necessary to show moral reasons" to prove that they are legitimate. "Therefore, democracy helps introduce deeply moral changes into social relations," Alfonsin said.

He then said that "once all the participants have agreed to respect the rules of democracy," the next step is to agree that "there can be no genuinely democratic procedure without respect for essential human rights, because otherwise there can be no debate in freedom, without pressure, and on an equal footing."

The president then noted differences with "those who have a narrow concept of those essential rights because they believe that such rights can be violated only by active interference. The rights that preserve human dignity are not violated only through active interference but also by failing to provide men and women with the necessary means with which they can achieve their self-fulfillment," he added. He said that these ideas are shared "by many political sectors and can serve as the foundation for a common project," and that Congress "is the place where this project can be adjusted and made more explicit, without detriment to contributions that may come from other sectors."

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO BEGIN FALKLANDS TALKS

PY092027 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2009 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Dec (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry this afternoon reported that the Argentine Government has stated to the [UN] secretary general its willingness to begin negotiations with the government of United Kingdom in accordance with the terms of Resolution 40/21 approved by the UN General Assembly on 27 November.

The resolution, which was approved by the UN General Assembly by 107 votes in favor, four votes against, and 41 abstentions, urged the two governments to seek a just and peaceful solution to the conflict over the Malvinas Islands through negotiations.

BRIEFS

GDR FLOOD AID -- La Plata (DYN) -- East Germany has offered to help the province of Buenos Aires repair damage caused by the recent floods which covered over six and a half million hectares and forced thousands of people out of their homes. Provincial governor Alejandro Armendariz met East German ambassador Horst Neumann here yesterday to plan the proposed joint relief action. Meanwhile the overall flood situation continues improving throughout the province, reducing to 2,782 the number of persons evacuated. An official evaluation of the financial losses, which will reportedly surpass two billion dollars, will be released by the newly created commissions to agricultural emergency within the next few days, Agriculture and Livestock Secretary Lucio Reca announced. [Excerpts] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 Dec 85 p 11 PY]

25 PARTIES SEEK ELECTORAL REGISTRATION FOR 1986

PY061345 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Dec 85 p 4

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- Only the parties which registered for the 15 November elections, including the five parties which existed previously, will participate in the elections for the National Constituent Assembly in 1986. According to a decision by the National Congress, only the parties which submitted evidence of their creation to the Superior Electoral Court before 16 July 1985 will be able to participate in the election of the Constituent Assembly, and only the parties which registered for the 15 November elections have complied with this requirement.

According to a high-placed source of the Superior Electoral Court, the court must strictly comply with the law, and if other parties have failed to comply with these regulations, nothing remains to be done. According to the same source, the Liberal Front Party (PFL) should obtain its definitive registration before next year's elections and will then be in the same position as the five other parties which have already obtained it -- the Social Democratic Party (PDS), the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), the Democratic Workers' Party (PDT), the Workers Party (PT), and the Brazilian Labor Party (PTB).

The 25 parties which still have not been definitively registered are: the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB), the Communist Party of Brazil (PC do B), the National Communitary Party (PCN), the Liberal Front Party (PFL), the Youth Party (PJ), the National Mobilization Party (PMN), the New Republic Party (PNR), the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), the Independent Democratic Party (PDI), the Brazilian People's Party (PPB), the Humanist Party (PH), the Liberal Party (PL), the Brazilian Liberal Party (PLB), the Brazilian Municipalist Party (PMC), the Nationalist Party (PN), the Democratic Nationalist Party (PND), the Workers' Reform Party (PRT), the Progressist Renewal Party (PRP), the Social Christian Party (PSC), the Socialist Party (PS), the Agrarian Socialist and Workers' Renewal Party (Pasart), the Brazilian Socialist Party (PSB), the National Trancredist Party (PTN), and the Renewal Labor Party (PTR).

PLANNING MINISTER CANCELS NUCLEAR PROJECT

PY091615 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1500 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] There is good news from the Planning Ministry. Planning Minister Joao Sayad has decided to stop the construction of nuclear plant planned for southern Sao Paulo. The people living in (Perui) and Iguape will continue to breathe fresh air and drink pure water. Because of the lack of resources to build the project and because the Angra plant did not work, Nuclebras [Brazilian Nuclear Corporations, Inc.] will have no choice but to sell the land bought by the government in southern Sao Paulo. In addition to the deactivation of the Iguape project, Nuclebras is admitting that it must review the entire Brazilian nuclear program. To do so, it will create a commission of scientists and technicians from the Mines and Energy Ministry.

UN ENVOY DECRIES MEXICAN-CUBAN RESOLUTION

PY061950 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Chilean representative to the United Nations Pedro Daza has rejected the selective and political treatment shown to Chile in the human rights arena. He called the UN draft resolution on this subject illegitimate, political, and inconsistent, and added that it violates the fundamental principles of the UN Charter. Daza said that the draft is not serious, because it was initiated by Mexico whose delegates only serve the interests of their government. He harshly attacked the Mexican [words indistinct] since its democracy, institutions, elections, and press freedom are nonexistent; they are only a myth made up by the ruling oligarchy to keep power.

Daza also criticized Cuba, another sponsor of the draft resolution, saying that under the Havana regime political prisoners can only await death as a final hope of freedom.

Ambassador Daza likewise denounced the terrorist aggression aimed at Chile, which is a matter not mentioned in the draft resolution but which was analyzed by the special UN human rights observer sent to Chile. His report is not included in the draft resolution sponsored by Cuba, Mexico, Yugoslavia, and others.

Daza handed out Chilean opposition magazines to the audience and at the same time said that student and union elections were being carried out in his country. He requested that countries now sponsoring the draft resolution show the opposition magazines that are published in their own countries.

In his harsh attack against Mexico, Ambassador Daza pointed out that evidence of human rights violations have appeared in the basements of the Mexican (?judicial) police. He was referring to the bodies of Colombian citizens discovered after the September earthquake that were chained and bore evidence of torture.

Regarding Cuba, Daza talked about the implacable dictatorship that has ruled that country for 25 years. He said that Cuba has installed the most sophisticated totalitarian structure of the hemisphere. He likewise denounced the ingenuousness and shamelessness of the Western countries that did not hesitate to follow Cuba in suggesting authentic democratic processes.

Besides rejecting the draft resolution sponsored by 15 UN member countries, Ambassador Daza referred to the report by the special UN observer. He said that the provisional document drawn up by Professor Fernando Volio Jimenez includes a set of recommendations that the Chilean Government is willing to consider. He also proposed creating a UN high commission for human rights. Finally, he reiterated the suggestion that each country that opposes Chile should also accept a special observer of their own cases. He asked that those who approve this suggestion honestly reflect about this and ask themselves if they would be willing to accept any draft resolution that meddles so rudely in their domestic affairs.

Repression Charges Called False

PY071522 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Chilean representative to the United Nations Pedro Daza said that the Chilean Government has never repressed popular demonstrations for freedom and human rights, but that only actions of vandalism have been repressed since they cause destruction and the deaths of innocent people.

[Begin Daza recording] It is false that the Chilean Government has brutally repressed the popular demonstrations for freedom and human rights. The authorities, in compliance with their duty of maintaining order, have repressed the actions of vandalism derived from demonstrations, such as assaults on supermarkets, destruction of public and private property, and burning of public transportation vehicles, etc.

The Chilean Government has the obligation of safeguarding the life and safety of its citizens. Terrorism has forced the government to adopt these necessary exceptional measures in order to provide the executive branch with the legal means to confront this threat affecting our country. [end recording]

Daza also said that the Chilean courts have always acknowledged the accusations of human rights violations, and they have always firmly punished those responsible for these actions.

In turn, Chilean representative to the OAS Mario Calderon denounced at the Cartagena OAS Assembly the Soviet campaign developed in Chile by terrorism which has caused the death of many innocent civilians and military men. Calderon immediately replied to the OAS report, prepared by its human rights commission headed by Venezuelan representative [name indistinct].

UN HUMAN RIGHTS OBSERVER ARRIVES IN SANTIAGO

PY091300 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Fernando Volio Jimenez, the UN human rights observer for Chile, arrived in Santiago on 8 December. The observer has noted that the Chilean government has adopted a constructive attitude by allowing his visit. Volio Jimenez said that he intends to be objective in his work. During his 10-day stay in Santiago, the UN observer will carry out his activities at ECLA headquarters, where he will hold meetings with representatives of all sectors wishing to do so.

The conclusions of this visit will be included in a report to be issued by the UN Human Rights Commission in February 1986.

Volio said that he is here to carry out an objective task and that the Chilean Government had guaranteed its cooperation.

BRIEFS

INCREASE IN NITRATE EXPORTS -- Eugenio Ponce, manger of the Chilean Chemical and Mining Association (Soquimich), yesterday reported that there might be an increase of more than $1.5 million in nitrate exports if a contract is signed with PRC tobacco companies for an additional sale of between 10,000 to 15,000 tons. This sale will be added to the 35,000 tons of nitrate that Chile annually exports to the PRC. At present, Chile's overall nitrate exports total approximately $55 million. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO 30 Nov 85 p C 1 PY]

BETANCUR URGES REBELS TO JOIN PEACE PROCESS

PA082330 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0336 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Cali, 7 Dec 9 (EFE) -- President Belisario Betancur appealed again to guerrillas to join the peace process today during a military graduation ceremony of Colombian Air Force officers at the "Marco Fidel Suarez" school. "The peace process continues, despite the grief caused by the tragedy of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano, the Palace of Justice takeover, and public disturbances," Betancur said, adding that "our hand is extended and our arms remain open to embrace all who join the process."

"To deserve peace we must appreciate it," the chief of state noted and added that all of the military forces, the police, the nation in general, and the people of good will firmly support the national reconciliation efforts.

Elsewhere, a member of the Army of National Liberation (ELN) died here today in a clash with Army units in the country's eastern plains. A spokesman for the 7th Army Brigade in Villavicencio reported a clash between troops of the Rebeiz Pizarro Battalion and an ELN column at Los Primores in Fortul jurisdiction, Tame district, Cauca territory, in the eastern sector of Colombia. In this action, the report added, one of the rebels, identified as Julio Ardila, "Santander," was killed. He had a pistol and a large amount of ammunition in his possession.

The ELN, a pro-Castroite group created in 1966, has said that "the only way to achieve power is through the armed struggle" and refused to join the truce agreements between the government and other guerrilla organizations.

BOMB EXPLODES AT PCC HEADQUARTERS; 1 INJURED

PA071547 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1519 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Bogota, 7 Dec (EFE) -- A student, a member of the Communist Youth of Colombia (JUCO), was seriously injured today when a bomb placed by unknown individuals exploded in front of the Communist Party (PCC) committee headquarters in downtown Bogota, according to police reports. The bomb, of moderate power, also damaged the building located in the Santa Fe district, the source added.

The injured, a student of the Autonomous University of Bogota and a member of JUCO, was identified as Jesus Garcia, who was admitted to the Military Hospital to undergo surgery.

Anonymous callers, who phoned various media, claimed the attempt on the Communist Party headquarters in the name of the Popular Liberation Army (EPL).

GUERRILLA BOARD AMBUSHES MILITARY BUS; 2 DEAD

PA070340 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The National Coordinating Board today executed the first of its actions planned for Bogota during December. The board, formed by the Ricardo Franco Front, the Quintin Lame Commando, and the M-19 [19 April Movement], attacked a military bus in western Bogota killing two and wounding eight.

The bus, which carried 30 military men and 10 civilians, was attacked with submachine-guns and grenades at 0710 while it was distributing personnel throughout the city.

GOVERNMENT CLOSES CONSULATE IN CAPE TOWN

PY091502 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 1 Dec 85 p 44

[Text] After closing its consulate in Cape Town, the Peruvian Government has requested the South African government close its consulate in Lima and open a commercial office.

Speaking about this situation, Hubert Wieland, the Peruvian Foreign Ministry secretary general, has noted that "this situation is being negotiated by the two governments."

He said that Peru wants to act in keeping with the specific position it has adopted regarding "apartheid," the racial segragation policy implemented by South Africa.

He noted that the Peruvian Government had terminated the services of the Scandinavian citizen who represented Peru in Cape Town shortly after the new government assumed power.

The Foreign Ministry official said that about 1 month ago the South African Government was notified that it had to do the same with its office in Lima. He said that this is a decision that can be made unilaterally.

Wieland noted that there is a South African Government representative in Peru.

He added that a decision must be made in this regard by December.

He said that Peruvian interests in South Africa, which are few or virtually nonexistent since there are no Peruvian citizens living in South Africa, would be handled by some friendly nation.

DEPUTY MINISTER LEAVES FOR MEXICO, CUBA

PY100131 Paris AFP in Spanish 0021 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Lima, 9 Dec (AFP) -- It has been officially reported in Lima that Foreign Relations Deputy Minister Hubert Wieland left for Mexico and Havana today to participate in joint cooperation meetings with these countries. Wieland will first participate in the third Peruvian-Mexican scientific-technical cooperation meeting.

On 12 December Wieland will travel to Havana with Peruvian Fisheries Deputy Minister Nelson Caceres and two other government officials. They will participate in the fourth Peruvian-Cuban economic and scientific technical cooperation meeting. Foreign Minister Alan Wagner has announced that on this occasion Wieland will set the stage for the exchange of ambassadors between Peru and Cuba, which have been maintaining relations at the charge d'affaires level since 1980.

GARCIA PROMISES NO DEVALUATION IN EARLY 1986

PY071536 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Excerpt] President Alan Garcia has told an animated crowd of thousands of Lima slum dwellers that next year will be the year of the great national decision.

From the Government House balcony, President Garcia announced, among other things, that there will be no currency devaluation nor increase of gasoline prices during the first 6 months of 1986. He also said that the government decided to grant an important Christmas bonus for the benefit of public employees and those who participate in temporary employment programs [programas de ingreso temporal].

[Begin Garcia recording] Therefore, we can tell you that 1986 will be the year of sustained economic and social development. Let me announce from here that during the first 6 months of next year our currency will not be devalued: the Peruvuan sol will maintain its value in relation to the dollar. [applause]

Therefore, there will be an opportunity for those who have industries and enterprises to produce more and consequently give employment to Peruvian citizens. We already have low interest rates and credits, there will be no devaluation, and during the first 6 months of next year gasoline prices will not increase [applause] because we believe that an economy like ours has to develop and gradually increase the consumption capacity of our people.

Industries will not produce if nobody buys anything from them. We must create a greater consumption capacity for the people. This is why I can tell you from here that the government has decided to grant an important Christmas bonus to all state employees. However, we have also decided to include a Christmas bonus in this month's salary of all those who are working in the temporary employment program for the benefit of their homes and children. [applause]

That's what you like, right? Well, just as you are supporting me in the good times now, I expect you to also support me in the bad times. [applause] Democracy and socialism are not only expressed in the economic field. They are also expressed in an important field that depends on economy -- education. I do not know how I will do it, but I must have computer science taught in each school. I want your children and mine to be equal. [applause] [end recording]

PRESIDENT APPOINTS NEW INDUSTRY MINISTER

PY091238 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0130 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] President Alan Garcia has officially announced that Dr Manuel Romero has been appointed industry, tourism, trade, and integration minister. We can also report that the current deputy finance minister, Leonel Figueroa, will be the next president of the Central Reserve Bank, and that Javier Tantalean, currently the head of the National Planning Institute, will be appointed minister of the Presidency, replacing Dr Nicanor Mujica.

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED FOR 60 DAYS

PY071451 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The state of emergency was extended in 19 provinces in the central region of the country. The government has extended the state of emergency for 60 more days in 19 provinces of Ayachucho, Huancavelica, Huanuco, and Apurimac Departments because of the persistent subversive actions. According to a presidential decree, the Armed Forces will continue exercising the political and military command of the affected provinces.

LUSINCHI MEETS WITH NICARAGUAN VICE PRESIDENT

PA071621 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi and Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado met for approximately 1 hour today at the Miraflores Palace. Ramirez Mercado briefed Lusinchi on the Central American peace process and recent developments in the area, particularly in Nicaragua. Vice President Ramirez Mercado discussed the briefing with the members of the press.

[Begin recording] I informed the president of the downing of a Nicaraguan military helicopter 3 days ago and of the fact that the investigation into the downing revealed that a U.S.-made SAM-7 was used in that action, information which was acknowledged by FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] spokesmen in Washington. [end recording]

The natural question to follow the vice president's statement was: What are the concrete possibilities for attaining peace in Central America in the light of the problems that exist between the United States and Nicaragua?

[Begin recording] This depends on the United States' good will, which must match the good will of the other countries of the hemisphere, including Venezuela, which indeed want peace. President Lusinchi just reiterated Venezuela's enormous interest in seeing a negotiated solution in Central America. [end recording]

After making these statements, Nicaraguan Vice President Ramirez Mercado went to Central Park, where he attended the SELA meeting. He told us that he will return to Managua after that meeting.

CONSALVI RETURNS FROM OAS MEETING, VIEWS RESULTS

PA061911 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi arrived in the country tonight from Cartagena, Colombia, where he had attended the 14th OAS special assembly session. He was accompanied by 10 Latin American foreign ministers and other diplomatic representatives from the region. During the OAS session a basic agreement was reached to amend the OAS Charter. Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi became the center of attention inasmuch as the government and the people of Venezuela, in general, opposed amending the OAS Charter. Here is a statement by Consalvi, who undoubtedly took a moderate stance -- if we may call it that -- because Venezuela is not fully satisfied with this amendment, despite having accepted it at first.

[Begin recording] We cannot say we feel fully satisfied. However, we are aware of the situation that exists within the OAS and of the views of many countries. In the end we cannot assess our foreign policy, or rather, orient our foreign policy based on a single factor. Instead, we must consider many other factors such as our relations with the Caribbean nations. The country needs these relations, and they are currently being conducted in an excellent manner. [end recording]

GASOLINE PRICES INCREASE 59 PERCENT 6 DECEMBER

FL061644 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1550 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 6 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Beginning today Mexican gasoline prices will increase by 59 percent, while diesel fuel prices will rise to 61.12 pesos (U.S. $0.17) with a cumulative increase of 3.5 percent beginning January 1986. The new gasoline prices are 85 pesos (U.S. $0.24) for the nova type and 105 pesos (U.S. $0.30). [sentence as received].

The Finance and Public Credit Secretariat reported that these adjustments are included in the price modifications that were authorized for some Mexican petroleum products which, despite the problem of inflation, have not been changed in 11 months. The secretariat said the modifications were recommended by the intersecretarial commission on public sector prices and tariffs in compliance with the guidelines established by the economic cabinet.

CUBAN TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION TO INCREASE

FL092248 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2340 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Cuba will work together on seven technological projects within the framework of the bilateral shared risk program signed by the National Council for Science and Technology (Conacyt) and the State Committee for Economic Cooperation (CECE), of Cuba.

Conacyt has said three of the projects are based on the use of sugarcane derivatives to obtain fuel, enzymes, and biological products and in the production of cosmetics.

The other projects are: the production of liquid feed for pigs, the production of polyester and acrylic resins, the development of devices to measure resistance for the electrical and communications industries, and the development of stainless steel furniture for hospitals and clinical laboratories.

The agreement establishing the shared risk program between the two nations was signed last year in Havana to foster a joint effort on technological projects of mutual benefit and interest to other Latin American countries.

This information was announced at the eighth meeting of the joint Mexican-Cuban commission for scientific and technical cooperation, which will end tomorrow, Monday, at Conacyt headquarters in Mexico City.

LAW EXPERT ON REINSTATEMENT OF ARDITO BARLETTA

PA031811 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 3 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] A ruling of the Supreme Court of Justice could reinstate Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta as president of the Republic, according to the dean of Panama University's School of Law, Dr Edgardo Molino Mola, in statements to EXTRA.

Molino Mola emphasized that in order for this to occur, Dr Ardito Barletta would have to present his case before the Supreme Court of Justice.

Ardito Barletta would then have to prove he was forced to resign and that therefore this decision was not valid.

The dean based his opinion on the Panamanian Civil Code, which establishes that if a person was forced or deceived into an action, this action is annulled. Therefore, if Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta was forced in any way to separate himself as chief of the executive branch, his resignation is legally nullified.

FDP SEEKS 'EXAGGERATED' 1986 BUDGET INCREASES

PA070334 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 6 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The 1986 draft budget shows an increase of 50 million balboas for the National Guard [National Defense Forces, FDP] over that designated in 1982.

This increase was included in the operational expenditure containing the programs for "National Security" and "Public Order." In 1982 the budget for the FDP totalled 55 million balboas, while the 1986 military budget surpasses 100 million balboas.

An analysis of the information on the budget obtained by EXTRA from the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy leads us to conclude that in 1982 Panama was not affected by the grave economic crisis we are experiencing today. The amount allotted for the maintenance of public order and national security was half of what the armed forces is requesting for next year.

It is very significant that when public finances are affected as much as they are now, the military is making exaggerated increases in its budget. This is why opposition legislators participating on the Budget Commission at the Legislative Assembly pointed to the amounts allotted for fuel and oil expenses for the National Guard as an example of these exaggerations. The figure surpasses the total amount allotted for the Education Ministry.

Meanwhile, it is well known that the National Guard has acquired sophisticated weapons in Argentina, Peru, and the Soviet Union, among which are Super Puma helicopters, Argentine Tam tanks, and Peruvian M6P-79 machineguns.

BELIZE

ESQUIVEL VIEWS POSSIBLE DIALOGUE WITH GUATEMALA

PA080240 Paris AFP in Spanish 1908 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] San Jose, 6 Dec (AFP) -- Belizean Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel expressed his confidence here that a civilian government in Guatemala next will facilitate a dialogue between the neighboring nations.

However, the Belizean minister told local newsmen that his country -- a British colony until 1981 -- will not yield to the pressures of Guatemala, which has claimed the territory of that young nation for 100 years. Guatemala, he said, must recognize Belize's independence.

There are obstacles to normalizing relations between Belize and Guatemala, but we trust that it will be possible to sit down to hold discussions with the government that takes office in Guatemala on 14 January, he said.

Esquivel, who has been visiting Costa Rica since Wednesday, signed an agreement with President Luis Alberto Monge last night on the creation of an institute of promotion and commercial exchange. The prime minister also expressed his "total support" of the peacekeeping efforts of the Contadora Group in Central America and regretted that a regional agreement has not been secured as yet.

Also, he rejoiced on learning that the OAS approved on Wednesday the entry of Belize and Guyana to that organization in 5 years.

LAW PROHIBITS FOREIGN CARGO VEHICLES ENTRANCE

FL041754 Belize City THE BELIZE TIMES in English 24 Nov 85, p 1

[Text] Trade and Commerce Minister Dito Juan calling it reciprocal functions announced over radio one for two days that "a new law will come into effect in Belize as of December 1 of this year. The new law will prohibit all foreign cargo vehicles from passing the border point into Belize."

The announcement went on. "All cargoes must be transferred from the foregoing vehicles to Belizean transport vehicles. All importers will have to make proper arrangements to transport their cargo from the border point to their respective destination. Exceptions will only be made for vehicles transporting petroleum and refrigerated and abnormal heavy cargo."

It is not yet clear what effect this measure will have on relations between Belize and Mexico and it is still not yet known, if the Belize foreign minister was consulted before this action was taken. The only positive aspect of this new law is that it will provide some employment but at the same time, it will increase the prices sending the cost of living even higher.

COSTA RICA

PROBE OF SPADAFORA MURDER TO CONTINUE

PA091441 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Probably this week, several agents from the Judicial Investigation Agency will conduct a new probe on the murder of Panamanian Hugo Spadafora.

For that reason, these agents will travel to the country's southern zone, said Attorney General Fernando Cruz Castro. He stressed that there are some matters still pending that must be clarified in order to conclude the report on the crime discovered on 14 September in the Laurel region.

EL SALVADOR

UNGO INTERVIEWED ON UN HUMAN RIGHTS RESOLUTION

PA081454 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Report by Carlos Mario Marquez]

[Text] Early this morning, the UN General Assembly approved a resolution on human rights in El Salvador. On the telephone we have FDR President Guillermo Ungo, who will report on this.

[Ungo] We are very pleased to have learned that early this morning, at approximately 0130, the UN General Assembly approved a resolution on the situation of human rights and individual guarantees in El Salvador. We consider this to be important because we feel that it could be another effort to achieve the renewal of the dialogue in the search for a political solution.

However, it is true that the resolution is contradictory since it does mention that Duarte's government has improved and advanced in what is described as democratic normalization. Nevertheless, when we delve into the specific analysis and the suggestions, requests, and resolution that were approved, we find that these make important points.

First of all, this resolution was sponsored by 12 European and Latin American governments. This means that there was a strong and broad European-Latin American co-sponsorship. Some of the countries are Algiers and Costa Rica -- this is the first time that Costa Rica has been a co-sponsor -- Spain, France, Mexico, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Denmark, Netherlands, and Norway. We see that we had two new co-sponsors, Costa Rica and Venezuela.

We also consider of importance the fact that the Reagan administration's position was defeated. The Reagan administration wanted the Salvadoran case to be closed and that the work of the special spokesman, (Pastor Riduejos), be ended. However, the resolution establishes that the special spokesman will continue to be heard while the conflict lasts, and that he will continue to supervise the compliance of the human rights provisions and the compliance of the Geneva Convention.

A third positive point is that the resolution calls for a renewal of the dialogue between the parties. It specifically mentions the Salvadoran Government and the FDR-FMLN. Not a tactical dialogue, but a dialogue, as we have suggested, to seek negotiations to resolve the conflict in an overall and complete manner.

The fourth point of importance is that the resolution encourages the government to continue to comply with the La Palma agreement, that all the national sectors be included in the process of dialogue as was agreed upon and that a commission, responsible for developing the dialogue, be appointed. As we all know, for the past year the government has kept this matter at a standstill. We feel that this call put forth by the United Nations is a call to all the national sectors to have a voice, presence, and participation in the dialogue, and for the joint special commission to carry out its duties.

The fifth important point is that they have asked that the Geneva Convention be respected and that the special spokesman, (Riduejos), supervise the matter of the prisoners of war. This means that they have recognized that the prisoners, on both sides, have the status of prisoners of war and not the status that the government has been giving them.

Also of importance is the fact that the resolution calls for a continuation of the process allowing the International Red Cross to evacuate the wounded. Another important point is that the resolution calls for a halt to foreign support to the parties at war, that they refrain from interfering in El Salvador's internal matters, and that instead of helping to extend and expand the war, they promote a continuation of the dialogue until a fair and lasting peace is achieved. This is a very clear reference to the U.S. Government.

It is important to stress that the resolution approved early this morning received 92 favorable votes and only 3 votes against, and approximately 30 abstentions. The abstention of the U.S. Government was quite noticeable as was the fact that the Salvadoran Government did not participate in the voting. It is also noteworthy that Colonel Lopez Nuila was in New York, where he strongly lobbied against the resolution. However, his efforts were unsuccessful because the resolution clearly states that serious violations of human rights still exist in El Salvador. This was one of the main points expressed in the resolution, and it adds that many and serious human rights violations still exist in El Salvador.

[Marquez] How do you think that the government will react to the points that you have described as important, such as the existence of prisoners of war?

[Ungo] This becomes pressure and at the same time strengthens the role of the International Red Cross and gives other governments the possibility of continuing to cooperate in the humanization of the war by receiving the wounded and helping in the exchange of prisoners. It will also help to end the massive bombings practiced by the government against the civilian population and that hospitals and the wounded, of both sides, be respected. I think that it places the government in a difficult position and that this will prove that the political speeches do not correspond to their actions conduct.

[Marquez] This resolution urges the two parties to continue the dialogue. What are the chances of a third meeting in 1986, since all the attempts made in 1985 were unsuccessful?

[Ungo] There are positive and negative signs. The negative signs for a renewal of the dialogue in 1986 come from the government, especially from the Reagan administration. There are sectors within the government that oppose the dialogue, especially the rightist military, political, and economic sectors. However, we do feel that there will be other forces that will again strengthen within the official bloc.

Meanwhile, the positive signs are found not only in this demonstration of political will in the international community, in the main countries of the world, in most of the countries of the world -- I am speaking of 92 countries -- but also within El Salvador. This strengthens and encourages the positions of the economic, social, and political sectors, especially medium and small businessmen, who will have a stronger voice and greater participation to open the way for a dialogue. I truly do not feel that this matter is strictly in the hands of the government or in the hands of our fronts, but in the hands of the Salvadoran people and in the support of the international community. We feel that the Salvadoran people are marching firmly to ensure that the doors to a dialogue are opened. Therefore, I would view this optimistically. The results may not be immediate, but sometime next near.

[arquez] The Salvadoran Government is closing 1985 with 200 percent inflation, a 700 m llion [currency not specified] budget deficit. How do you view the Salvadoran G vernment's situation in face of this high debt with the United States?

[ngo] I think that the situation is clear and this is why the leftist, rightist, and c ntrist sectors agree that it is a government with no future, without a historic per- s ective, without a plan or national program. As long as the main problem, the prob- l m of peace, justice, and democracy, is not resolved, it will not be possible to a hieve advancement. Quite the contrary, the situation you have mentioned will worsen a d become more serious. The Salvadoran people have become aware of this and believe t at the only alternative is a search for peace.

[arquez] Last year a Christmas truce was declared from 22 December until 2 January. C uld this repeat itself this year? Two Sundays ago the auxiliary bishop of San S lvador suggested a truce for Christmas.

[ngo] We must not forget the role that the United States plays in this. It is a m litary and imperialist conception. This is what hinders certain advances. Regarding w at could happen during the Christmas season, I personally am not very optimistic that a agreement can be reached, that the two parties will reach an agreement on a truce. T is calls for a dialogue and the government broke off the dialogue a year ago. As far a I know, the archbishop has presented no specific proposal on how this truce should b handled. We are studying the possibility and feel that the Salvadoran people have t e right to enjoy their peace on Christmas and have some peace, within the framework o a war, on Christmas and New Year's. We must wait and see what is decided on this. H wever, we cannot forget that the government is upholding positions, which I would de- s ribe as childish, and does not wish to reach an agreement or make any concessions. T erefore, we will have to evaluate the government's conduct and decide what we can d for the Salvadoran people.

Z MORA TO RETURN TO ORGANIZE LEGAL OPPOSITION

P .090331 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0138 GMT 9 Dec 85

[ext] Dallas (Texas, U.S.), 8 Dec (EFE) -- Ruben Zamora, leader of the "Revolutionary D mocratic Front" (FDR) of El Salvador, will return to his country to organize the l gal opposition to President Jose Napoleon Duarte, according to THE DALLAS MORNING N WS.

Z mora, "self-exiled" in Nicaragua, told this paper that other "FDR" members will also r turn to their country to challenge Napoleon Duarte. "The FDR has decided to return t build up a political presence," Zamora said to the Texas daily in an interview from M nagua.

Z mora added that he has no immediate plans to return to El Salvador, but he noted t at the government of Napoleon Duarte, which is supported by the United States, has c ened the way for political participation. To this leader, the political opening i s due to the need for the Salvadoran president to have a facade to be able to obtain g eater military aid from the U.S. Congress.

GUERRILLAS OCCUPY RADIO STATIONS, AIR MESSAGE

PA100430 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0001 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 9 Dec (DPA) -- Last night guerrillas of the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Metropolitan Front of the People's Liberation Forces occupied two San Salvador radio stations to air an announcement. In the announcement, the guerrillas accused FMLN leaders of betraying the high interests of the revolutionary process and of participating in political forums like the one organized by the University of El Salvador at which they align themselves with the reactionary positions of Jose Napoleon Duarte's government and the U.S. Administration.

GUATEMALA

TSE RELEASES FINAL RESULTS; CEREZO WINS

PA092026 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2010 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Supreme Electoral Tribunal [TSE] at noon released the final results of the runoff elections held on Sunday in Guatemala, confirming Vinicio Cerezo as president-elect of the country.

The presidential candidate of Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG] won 68.37 percent of the total valid votes, surpassing by a broad margin those won by Jorge Carpio of the Union of the National Center(UCN). Cerezo, who will be the youngest president in Guatemala's history, will take office on 14 January 1986. The following are the final results of Sunday's elections in Guatemala:

Vinicio Cerezo (DCG)	1,133,517 votes	68.37 percent
Jorge Carpio (UCN)	524,306 votes	31.63 percent
Null votes	127,913	
Blank votes	14,588	
Valid votes	1,657,823	
Abstention	953,816 voters	34.63 percent

TSE President Arturo Herbruger said that this is the first time that a candidate received more than 1 million votes in a Guatemalan election.

Cerezo Views Objectives

PA092359 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2223 GMT 9 Dec 85

[By Concepcion Bordona]

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Dec (EFE) -- Vinicio Cerezo, the virtual president-elect of Guatemala, has said that he will ratify his commitment to "establish a truly democratic government," and expressed his certainty that "a majority within the Army will accept the people's decision."

In exclusive statements to EFE made at his home, Christian Democrat Vinicio Cerezo, who with his assumption of the presidency will end 11 years of military regime, said that the days between 9 December and 14 January, the day on which he will be sworn in, "will be very dangerous days." Cerezo expressed his fear that during those days "passions may unleash and a party that is not committed to a traditional power sector may do something rash."

After 14 January "we will also have difficult times because the situation will become official, and we will have to face another kind of problem like that of the foreign debt," Cerezo added.

Vinicio Cerezo, who plans to travel to Spain next week, said that in his relations with the Spanish Government "I will ask them to allow Guatemala to maintain an honorable attitude."

He stressed that "this implies admitting that in the past some Guatemalan governments made serious mistakes in their international relations and we will try to amend those mistakes. We are willing to improve our relations with Spain."

Cerezo told EFE that some of his government's main objectives will be:

-- "We will adopt initiatives to achieve the creation of a Central American parliament chosen by the peoples. The parliament will be more permanent and more Central American than Contadora and will have all of our support.

-- "We will begin to renegotiate the debt before we are sworn in.

-- "We will establish a dialogue with the military to revamp the guerrilla warfare strategy to be approached from the political, economic, social, and military viewpoints.

-- "Reorganization of the Army's internal forces based on seniority and the law to put an end to favoritism and corruption.

-- "I have no plans for any type of amnesty but rather a strengthening of the Supreme Court of Justice which will be responsible for handling those who are guilty of corruption and violence.

-- "I will open the doors for talks with the guerrillas, and the groups that wish to participate in these talks will be legally ensured protection.

-- "Through the district attorney we will begin investigations into the cases of missing people and we will tell their families the truth. The Supreme Court of Justice will be responsible for all of this.

-- "A local referendum will be held and the people will decide whether they want the civil self-defense groups to continue operating or whether they should be abolished."

Within Guatemala's legal options, Vinicio Cerezo, the 42-year-old lawyer, not only represents the Christian Democrats but also the moderate left.

Throughout his interview with EFE, Vinicio Cerezo insisted that of all the big reforms he plans for Guatemala the most important one "is to establish myself in office. I can offer nothing before this is done. However, I will establish a state of law that will make legal participation possible." When making this statement Cerezo was referring to the guerrillas.

The Guatemalan president-elect also said that his foreign policy plans include a study on the establishment of diplomatic relations with Cuba: "We are going to think about this and if it is advantageous for us, we will do it."

With Mexico, Guatemala aspires "to have a good neighbor policy," and with Nicaragua, "we will maintain an attitude open to a good relationship and communications as long as this is good to our own interests."

Regarding the United States, Vinicio Cerezo told EFE that "we want to consider ourselves friends in the process of development and democratic consolidation; however, we want them to understand that in all of our international relations our national interests are more important than becoming a political instrument for the United States."

Holds News Conference

PA091955 Guatemala City Cadena De Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1519 GMT 9 Dec 85

[News conference by Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, presidential candidate for the Guatemalan Christian Democracy, with unidentified reporters; place not given— live; broadcast in progress]

[Excerpts] [Cerezo] ... to consolidate a political institution to resolve the problem. However, we must face other problems regarding violence and missing people in the manner I already mentioned, namely, to establish a de jure state and to establish a state of security for the people. The Mutual Support Group will receive all the assurances from the government we are going to preside over as of 14 January.

[Question indistinct]

[Cerezo] We have not considered it because [words indistinct] specific problem for Guatemala. Guatemala can renegotiate the foreign debt, and with part of the renegotiation it can propel or reactivate the country's economy. However, we would be willing to -- although we are prepared to renegotiate our own foreign debt -- we would be willing to support a unified viewpoint among Latin Americans, because we feel that the foreign debt problem is a political problem, too.

[Question] What do you (?expect) from relations with Mexico?

[Cerezo] We want to have an adequate relationship with Mexico. We have many common problems to resolve. These include those of the refugees, migrant workers, borders, and security that we must resolve. [Words indistinct] have good relations with Mexico.

[Question] What about bilateral trade?

[Cerezo] We are of course willing to have bilateral trade (?as long as) we can obtain some advantages.

[Question] What will be your government's position on the Contadora process?

[Cerezo] We will definitely support the Contadora process as a process [word indistinct] to build peace in Central America, but we think we must seriously work in the search of a permanent instrument in Central America to consolidate a forum that will resolve economic and political problems. We will specifically propose the creation of a Central American parliament.

[Question indistinct]

[Cerezo] [Word indistinct] Is a concrete reality in Central America. We hope that all the countries will progress and develop within democracy and pluralism, but we want to work toward this in a peaceful way, respecting the autonomy of each country.

[Question indistinct]

[Cerezo] We hope to establish a government of national unity by bringing together viewpoints, in other words, by asking for opinions and accepting arguments and reasoning so that our government program can include specific solutions. We want to govern with capable people willing to strengthen democracy. However, this is not a matter of reaching political pacts but of giving all those who want to strengthen democracy an opportunity to participate.

[Question] It is said that your political platform is the same as that of the Christian Democrats in El Salvador.

[Cerezo] That is not true. We agree with the general principles of the Salvadoran Christian Democrats, such as the common good and the respect for human beings. However, the reality of El Salvador is different from that of Guatemala and it demands [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Cerezo] We are real democrats and we do not want to establish a party dictatorship. We believe that the process can only be consolidated by [words indistinct] political forces of the nation, including those that strengthen a new outlook [words indistinct] participation of the people. That is why we have already taken specific measures. We have made some legislative decisions that will permit the participation of parties such as the Democratic Socialist that, although they did not totally achieve the legally established requirements based on the percentage of votes, they (?won) some participation, and this is enough for [words indistinct] and that should be respected. Therefore, even though we now have power in a quite broad manner -- we have a majority in the Congress, we won most of the mayoralty races, and we won the presidency by a big percentage -- I must frankly state [words indistinct] that we must strengthen the participation of all sectors of every ideology.

[Question indistinct]

[Cerezo] We want to open a new style of international relations without any inhibitions or obstacles [words indistinct].

[Question] What about the issue of Belize?

[Cerezo] Belize is a community different from ours and we must recognize it as such. We must engage in honest talks with them to open our doors to the Caribbean, and to integrate a Caribbean and [words indistinct] policy.

[Question] What are your views on poor and rich individuals?

[Cerezo] The rich can make it on their own. We are going to side with the poor.

[Question] Regarding Nicaragua, you said that one must respect the autonomy of each country. Do you feel you must adopt a more anti-Nicaraguan stance in order to obtain U.S. aid?

[Cerezo] That is a problem of the United States, which has said it is on the side of democracy. If it wants to help democracies, it must do so without strings attached. That is not our problem.

[Question] [Passage indistinct] all over the world the dollar is stronger?

[Cerezo] [Word indistinct] the right policy of economic adjustment. Due to mishandling on the international markets, the value of the quetzal has dropped in relation to the dollar. We have spent more than we have received. We have allowed a (?small) group to reap great profits and to pay less taxes to the nation.

[Question] Regarding your government's labor policies, what would be the [words indistinct]?

[Cerezo] To encourage and allow popular organization; to allow and support any demand to improve sectors social and economic conditions.

[Question] [Passage indistinct]

[Cerezo] There are going to be some changes in the laws, and we will undertake a policy of agreement with the working and private enterprise sectors on these issues.

[Question] You said that democracy is not achieved overnight. Do you feel the military will hand over total power overnight or will there be a gradual process?

[Cerezo] No one hands over total power overnight. I am a politician, not (?an idiot) [words indistinct]. [laughter] I would like to say that we are going to try to consolidate the people's power. The military also have a problem. If they do not accept democratization, they must face war and possible defeat.

[Question] [Words indistinct] humanize the guerrillas in Guatemala?

[Cerezo] The guerrillas here are well-organized; they are politically important but they lack the possibility of a military victory in the short-term. We are going to strive for democracy. Democracy will provide conditions for security and lawfulness so that those who do not want to continue choosing violence may return to a democratic process and give up their arms.

[Question] Is there going to be an amnesty for the guerrillas?

[Cerezo] We must establish security and lawful conditions. We are going to open the doors to discuss the conditions for their return to a democratic participation.

[Question] Is there a possibility of establishing a dialogue with the guerrillas?

[Cerezo] We are going to establish the conditions so that they can return to the democratic process. If they are ready to talk, we are going to talk with them.

[Question indistinct]

[Cerezo] There is an expressed desire to seriously try to establish a democratic system in a nonviolent way. Traditional oligarchies are in crisis. In addition to the regional crisis, there is an internal crisis in the administration, in our policies, and in the role played by the Army. This situation calls for an attempt to establish a new power factor that consists of the people's participation. Let us hope we succeed in this aspect. I am very optimistic.

[Question] Mr Vinicio, how are you planning to bring more investments to Guatemala and what type of investors would you like to see investing here?

[Cerezo] [Words indistinct] Guatemala is a country with much wealth still to be exploited. The truth is that once we have a democratic system and lawful conditions, there will be very good possibilities for profit with the resources we have. We are also going to have international investment. We would like for outside investors to realize that the government is not going to give away the nation's interests and it is going to accept a fair share of the profit, taking into consideration that Guatemala is a country that deserves a better destiny and living conditions.

[Question] What will be your government's position regarding the Contadora Group peace efforts?

[Cerezo] We are going to adopt our own policy; by this I mean an active neutrality. We are going to try to prevent the generalization of the conflict. We are going to have a very active participation to try to obtain political agreements and the strengthening of the democratization processes.

[Question] Vinicio, what will be your government's position regarding the Baker Plan implemented by the Reagan administration for the economic reactivation of Latin America?

[Cerezo] To me, it is a problem of conscience. In some way the indebted countries of Central America and Latin America must realize that the foreign debt problem is not just an economic and financial problem, it is also a political problem that is taking us to an economic collapse which will end in a generalized war in the whole region unless we do something about it.

[Question] The agrarian reform implemented in El Salvador by the Christian Democratic Party of Jose Napoleon Duarte has been criticized. Do you feel agrarian reform here will have the same fate?

[Cerezo] Look, we must forget the past in Guatemala. Although it is something that happened, the past is the past. Let us think about the future. Let us discuss a general rural development, taking into consideration that Guatemala is a very complex country, to implement the same solutions for all of the regions in Guatemala. What we are going to try is to work with the middle class in the rural sectors and in the cities because they represent the strength and unity in a real democracy. The United States and the Western European countries know that this is a fact.

[Question] How are you going to deal with the youths in Guatemala who have expressed a definite interest in the country's future?

[Cerezo] Democracy is best for the youth. Democracy is participation. It opens the future for them in a climate of security and opportunity.

[Question] Are you going to give other party members the opportunity to work in your government?

[Cerezo] We are going to give the opportunity to work to anyone who has the ability. We do not have many people in our party who are trained to take charge of every post in the government; we are not going to put those to work who do not have the ability.

[Question] How are women going to participate in your government?

[Cerezo] I believe in women's abilities. We have given women great participation in our party. It must be clear that I am not just trying to help them because they are women; frankly, I believe that women have a lot of ability, discipline, and initiative because of the historic circumstances we are experiencing. We are going to deal with people without making any special concessions for sex. We are going to take their abilities into consideration. Our party is the only one that has a good number of women who are deputies and members of the directorate.

[Question] Is your government going to participate in the counterinsurgency plan or will you leave that to the military?

[Cerezo] The president should be the chief of the National Security Council. The president who delegates his functions to the defense minister at the National Security Council is losing his grip on his leadership over fundamental problems.

[Question] You said that through Contadora you are going to support the democratic process. Do you consider Nicaragua a democratic country?

[Cerezo] I think Nicaragua is having problems establishing pluralism and democratization. They are facing the problem of violence; however, I do not think there is any justification for limiting the participation of all sectors. This is a Nicaraguan problem on which I have my personal opinion.

[Question] Vinicio, regarding the corruption in all sectors of the state's institutions, what steps will you take to correct this situation?

[Cerezo] First, the president of the Republic must be an honest man. One of the country's main problems is corruption. We have estimated that at least 25 percent of the nation's budget is lost through graft. Something must be done. In addition to this, there is another serious problem; using the nation's resources for things for which it should not be used. The president of the Republic should be an honest man and have the authority to see that things are done the right way.

[Question] What specific measures are you going to implement to overcome corruption?

[Cerezo] To simplify the administration and set good examples. I hope that none of my friends are involved in corruption because they will end in jail.

[Question] Are you going to make any changes in the labor laws to try to improve social justice?

[Cerezo] Our actions are basically aimed at establishing better conditions to overcome the social problems the Guatemalans are facing. Social justice is fundamental in a democracy.

[Question] The Christian Democratic Party received a majority in the elections for deputies and for president, but not in the elections of mayors. Are you going to cooperate with the mayor of Guatemala City?

[Cerezo] He was elected by the people and we are going to support him. We respect the people's choice.

[Question] Disregarding the ideological differences that separate us from Fidel Castro, is your government going to consider the possibility of restoring relations with Cuba?

[Cerezo] If it is the right thing to do, yes. We are going to implement an international policy free of prejudices and unbiased.

[Question] [words indistinct]

[Cerezo] Approximately $300 million, but not more than that. During the first 6 months we need that sum to be able to make the adjustment necessary and to consolidate our currency. That sum is enough. Guatemala's deficit is not over $200 million. I must say that if the negotiations are favorable, we could receive approximately $400 million more to promote the country's economic growth. Now, here is the main issue: Where are we going to use the country's money? Are we going to use it to promote the large producers or to improve our credit and the economic possibilities for small and medium-size producers? Here lies the big difference between my government and what the other candidates had in mind.

NICARAGUA

FDN OFFICIAL DENIES THREAT TO CIVIL AVIATION

PA062344 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2120 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The rebel Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] declared today that "it is not a threat to Central American and international civil aviation because it has SAM-7 surface-to-air missiles."

The statement was read by anti-Sandinist leader Indalecio Rodriguez Alaniz, on clandestine Radio 15 September, in response to statements by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. Ortega said that the FDN "has terrible weapons donated by the U.S. Government, and it is becoming a serious threat to civil aviation."

The FDN claims that it downed an Mi-24 Soviet-made helicopter with a SAM-7 missile on 2 December in central Zelaya, when the helicopter was bombing the area. There were also reports of another Mi-8 helicopter downed over Mulukuku in central Zelaya on the same day, but this was carried out with rifle fire. The Managua regime reported the downing of an Mi-8 in which 14 militarymen were killed, which was caused by a SAM-7 missile.

"We reject Daniel Ortega's statements" -- Rodriguez Alaniz said -- "because we are not a threat to the national, Central American, or international civil aviation that may cross Nicaraguan territory."

"We are a danger to Sandinist military aviation utilizing any type of aircraft, but most of all to the fearful Mi-24, which we have proven is not invincible," he said.

The FDN leader criticized the Sandinist regime for "accusing our forces of being mercenaries, and of having rockets provided by the U.S. Government when the ones we are using are Soviet-made and purchased with the Nicaraguan people's money."

Indalecio Rodriguez did not make clear if the SAM-7 rocket had been seized from the Sandinist Army during an action against it during the past few months. The Sandinist Army's anti-aircraft units have SAM-7 rockets.

"The totalitarian regimes of Marxist-Leninist alignment are the only terrorists and the only threat to civil aviation," the anti-Sandinist leader added.

Rodriguez added: "The world remembers that Soviet military aviation downed a South Korean jumbo jet of the KAL airline, that more than 300 civilians were killed, and that the military pilot was decorated."

He also recalled that in June 1983 an unarmed Honduran helicopter that entered Nicaragua's air space by mistake was downed by a Soviet surface-to-air missile and in the action eight Honduran civilians were killed.

"In this terrorist act by the Managua regime, and following the example of their Soviet bosses -- Indalecio Rodriguez said -- the Sandinists also decorated the artillery man who downed the unarmed Honduran plane."

He said: "The FDN has never turned civilians or their vehicles into military targets, except when they transport troops, and we will maintain this line of conduct because we intend to continue the humanization of the war."

Indalecio Rodriguez said: "We use the Soviet-made SAM-7 protected by the right to legitimate defense, and to protect the Nicaraguan rural communities that are bombed in a merciless genocide being carried out by the Sandinists." He also warned: "Several FDN trained anti-aircraft units are all over Nicaragua, and they are being provided with SAM-7 missiles."

LA PRENSA BANNED FROM CIRCULATING 7, 8 DECEMBER

PA071733 Paris AFP in Spanish 1706 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Managua, 7 Dec (AFP) -- The Sandinist government banned circulation this weekend of the opposition Nicaraguan newspaper LA PRENSA, in a measure described as "intimidating" by its co-director, Jaime Chamorro.

The Directorate of Media of the Ministry of the Interior announced that LA PRENSA will not be published on 7 and 8 December, for again "incurring" violations of the censorship law.

The Nicaraguan Government this week also banned LA PRENSA from distributing to embassies and international news agencies photocopies of censored material.

Last Monday, at a news conference, Chamorro had protested the censorship and distributed, "as samples," some of the censored articles, which provoked a new suspension for 2 days this weekend. Since the establishment of restrictions to the media in March 1982, within the framework of an emergency law still in effect, the daily LA PRENSA, the only opposition media, has been out of circulation on some 40 occasions.

"I think the Sandinist rulers are trying to intimidate us, because we are the only independent media in Nicaragua," Chamorro commented today, in announcing that the daily will not circulate this weekend, when the nation will celebrate "Purisima," the main religious festival of the year.

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS WITH FRG SPD LEADER

FL061532 Havava Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, has met in Havana with a delegation presided over by Gerhard Schroeder, leader of the German Social Democratic Party and prime ministerial candidate in the Lower Saxony elections in the FRG. The conversations included topics such as the international situation, the Latin American foreign debt, peace, and other general items.

VICE PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED BEFORE SELA MEETING

FL071928 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Interview with Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez by unidentified reporters; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Carlos Rafael, we would like to hear your views on the SELA meeting you are going to participate in, given that our country is going to preside over that organization and the difficult situation Latin America is presently enduring.

[Rodriguez] The fact that Cuba will preside over this organization from now on and for 1 year makes our presence significant, inasmuch as we are going there at a time when we will be assessing the activities carried out by the SELA in the last 10 years, which will undoubtedly show the need for this kind of organization in Latin America and the need to strengthen it.

In reality, when SELA's first efforts were made -- it is the only Latin American and Caribbean organization to which the United States does not belong, because it is a member of the OAS and ECLA -- there was some reluctance; not much use was found for SELA. It was a time of international economic prosperity that many thought would be permanent. Today we are faced with the growing economic crisis of the international capitalistic economic system. Relations between the developed industrialized capitalist countries and the developing countries of Latin America are worsening because, as Comrade Fidel has demonstrated in his analysis, the developed countries are unloading the weight of the crisis on the developing countries, which at this time are underdeveloped countries, worsening the permanent economic situation of these countries.

The economic growth of Latin America has stopped, we have returned to the level of 1976; that is, we have lost 10 years of Latin American economic activity, and all this is worsened by a debt of more than $360 million. Fidel has shown that this debt is unpayable; the technicians know it is unpayable, the leaders of our Latin American and Caribbean governments know it is unpayable, but not everyone can come out and say so. In many cases the effort to pay the debt may lead to social upheavals.

CUBA TO OPPOSE UN RESOLUTIONS ON TERRORISM

FL071320 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] At the United Nations, Cuba has reiterated its decision to oppose all resolutions on terrorism that do not include U.S. terrorism against Nicaragua, attempts by the CIA to assassinate Cuban leaders, Israeli crimes in occupied territories, and South African acts against Angola and the so-called Front-Line Countries.

Voting against a resolution on terrorism that had been approved by a UN committee, the Cuban delegation said the Cuban position is based firmly on principles, because Cuba believes that the United Nations, in approving a document on terrorism, must do so clearly and unequivocally so there will be no doubts.

RISQUET NOTES INTERNATIONALIST DUTY IN ANGOLA

PA082235 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Jorge Risquet, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, has said in Luanda that Cuba will always do its internationalist duty in Angola. He made this statement during an event in Luanda attended by delegations invited to the second congress of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]. The event was also attended by hundreds of Cubans fulfilling their internationalist mission in this African country. FSLN and FMLN members also participated in the event and expressed their identification with the country's goals.

Decorates Construction Workers

FL061938 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The firm internationalist position of Angola encourages the people of Namibia to continue struggling for independence, Jorge Risquet, member of the PCC Politburo, has said. Speaking at a ceremony in Luanda, where a group of Cuban construction workers was decorated with the internationalist workers medal, Risquet said that the second congress of the Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] should be a starting point for new accomplishments in the Angolan people's struggle against their enemies.

The PCC party leader, who heads the delegation attending the MPLA-PT congress, reported that the Cuban construction workers in Angola had won first place of all construction workers abroad for the 3d consecutive year.

During the ceremony it was also announced that Cuban health workers, education and forestry workers, sugar industry and domestic trade personnel, and education, transport, and other workers had completed their 1985 work plans in Angola.

Meets Soviet Delegation

FL091701 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] The heads of the Cuban and Soviet delegations to the MPLA-PT congress, Jorge Risquet and Geydar Aliyev, have met in Luanda. They agreed that Angola is a bastion of the struggle for independence, progress, and peace in southern Africa. During the meeting, the common views of the Communist Parties of Cuba and the Soviet Union to continue providing decisive support to the People's Republic of Angola were confirmed once again.

Pledges Support to SWAPO Leader

FL061554 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Cuba's solidarity with the Namibian cause for independence was reiterated by Jorge Risquet, Communist Party of Cuba Politburo member, to Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, the South-West African People's Organization.

The two leaders met in Luanda where they are heading their respective delegations to the second congress of the MPLA, which will continue its work today.

Angola Thanks Internationalists

FL101344 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] During its closing ceremony, the second congress of the MPLA-PT has approved a motion acknowledging Cuban and Soviet internationalists. The document expresses its deep gratitude to the Cuban and Soviet people for the internationalist aid they have provided the Angolan people in the defense of the country's integrity, the achievements of the revolution, and the process of national reconstruction.

MONGOLIAN OFFICIAL DETAILS POSITIVE RELATIONS

FL070049 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1902 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Despite the great distance between Mongolia and Cuba, cooperation between the two countries is positive in the areas of trade, culture, science, technology, and others. This was indicated to the press by [name indistinct], Central Committee member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, who is visiting our country on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. [name indistinct] added that the Mongolian people and government supported from the beginning the Cuban struggle against imperialism and saluted the first government of the working people in Cuba's history.

He asserted that the relations between our two parties, states, and peoples develop and widen within the framework of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

FL051950 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Two cooperation agreements have been signed between Cuba and the Hungarian People's Republic in agriculture and food trade. Agriculture Minister Adolfo Diaz and Vice Minister of Food Industry Bartolome Yara signed on behalf of Cuba. Agriculture and Food Minister Jeno Vancsa signed for Hungary. Included in the agreements are scientific-technical cooperation, seed production, land preparation, and aspects related to the meat and preserves industry.

CUBA, GDR SIGN 5-YEAR COOPERATION PROTOCOL

FL060235 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Solle, today signed the protocol of the 13th session of the joint Cuba-GDR commission.

The document establishes cooperation in the sugar and citrus industries and in the construction project of a brewery in Camaguey and a ceramic factory on the Isle of Youth. The scientific-technical cooperation program for the 5-year period 1986-1990 was also signed with an additional protocol which includes accelerated scientific-technical development and an international credit for the 1986-1990 goals.

PERUVIAN PRESIDENT PRAISES FIDEL CASTRO

PA061842 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Peruvian President Alan Garcia has expressed his sympathy and admiration for Cuban President Fidel Castro. In an interview on Argentine television, President Garcia said that Castro has done a lot for his people, which cannot be said about other rulers.

Garcia later scored the pressures and sanctions to which Peru is being subjected by the international banking system and the United States because of Peru's decision to place a limit of 10 percent of Peruvian export income to paying the country's foreign debt.

NICARAGUAN HELICOPTER DOWNED BY SAM MISSILE

FL061410 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Managua -- Nicaragua has criticized the downing of a Nicaraguan Air Force helicopter by a SAM-7 missile supplied by the United States to the counterrevolutionaries and has asked for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council. Upon presenting this information to the diplomatic corps accredited in Managua, Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said the Sandinist Government had recalled its ambassador in Washington, Carlos Tunnerman, for consultations.

In his speech, broadcast last night throughout Nicaragua by radio and television, Tinoco said Nicaragua publicly criticizes the seriousness of the act, since it is the first time sophisticated weapons such as the SAM-7 have been supplied to terrorist groups.

A helicopter carrying 14 Nicaraguan soldiers was shot down 2 December near Mulukuku in north Zelaya, killing all the occupants. Reports from Managua also indicate that the Sandinist Army inflicted 73 casualties in 4 days on the counterrevolutionaries; 52 were killed and the rest injured and captured.

RAUL CASTRO SPEAKS AT 'DEFENSE DAY' CEREMONY

FL091712 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, party second secretary and FAR minister, has asserted that Defense Day has become part of the culture of the masses, in addition to assessing, analyzing, and summing up everything that has been done in the area of defense each year. Raul addressed those attending the ceremony in which the "Ready for Defense" banner was handed to Palma Soriano municipality, Santiago de Cuba Province. He conveyed greetings from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro for their successful achievements in defense tasks.

Later the second party secretary asserted that everything we are doing in the area of defense is for the purpose of avoiding war.

During the activities held on Sunday, party and government leaders headed commissions which toured different provinces to learn about the activities held in combative preparedness and other tasks related to production and defense.

HOYTE CALLS FOR POPULAR SUPPORT OF PNC

FL091741 Bridgetown CANA in English 2221 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 8, CANA -- President Desmond Hoyte tonight counselled Guyanese on the eve of general elections to vote for progress and stability in giving the socialist People's National Congress (PNC) a new term in office.

We have a beautiful country that can give all of us a decent livelihood and a happy life... I invite all Guyanese of goodwill to join us in the strenuous but exciting work that lies ahead -- the work of propelling our country into an era of sustained prosperity, in a continuing environment of peace and national cohesion, he said.

Hoyte, who took over following the death of Forbes Burnham in August, is campaigning to win a fifth consecutive term of office for the PNC in tomorrow's poll. He said leaders of the Indian community, to which the main opposition Marxist People's Progressive Party (PPP) depends for most of its support, had promised to back his party.

The Guyanese president also urged the electorate to ensure that the blessings of peace continue in our country. Opposition parties have been predicting a return to office of the PNC through fraudulent procedures. Hoyte has restricted overseas and proxy balloting and put an end to postal voting, among reforms he says will lead to free and fair elections.

The closing date for objection to the preliminary list, which contained 74,000 fewer names than at the December 1980 poll, was November 6, and the opposition parties are contending that there should have been in possession by now of the revised and final electoral roll at least two weeks ago.

Meanwhile, the Guyana Bar Association has expressed its deep concern that the home affairs minister had not replied to its request to monitor the elections. President Ashton Chase, a senior counsel, said that under Section 84 of People's Representation Act, the minister has powers to approve a team of observers to be present at the counting of ballots. Since the government has been strenuously objecting to overseas observers, the Bar Association requested that a team of Guyanese lawyers elected by the Association's council be assigned the task.

In the last parliament the PNC held 41 seats, the PPP 10 and the right-wing United Force (UF) two.

Hoyte said the PNC had achieved development in several areas, including construction of nursery, primary and secondary schools, roads, airstrips and hospitals. The self-confidence and self-reliant spirit with which our people have invested themselves have followed naturally from the work we have done in the field of education, he added.

Guyanese will vote at 807 polling stations from 6 am (0900 hours GMT) tomorrow to 8 pm. First results are expected to be known sometime on Tuesday.

VOTING BEGINS 9 DECEMBER WITH NO POLL MONITORING

FL091833 Bridgetown CANA in English 1010 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana Dec 9, CANA -- Guyanese are voting today at their fourth general elections since independence with no monitoring of the poll by foreign observers, as opposition parties had demanded of the People's National Congress government. The government had made it clear that no foreigners would be allowed in the country to monitor the elections since, as it claims, this would be compromising the nation's sovereignty. It also failed to reply to request by the local bar association to carry out this function.

The opposition parties, primarily the People's Progressive Party and the Working People's Alliance, which have been actively campaigning for independent observers to monitor the elections, have noted that foreign observers were present for the last general elections on December 15, 1980. On that occasion, a team representing the British Parliamentary Human Rights Group and headed by British peer Lord Avebury concluded in its report that the poll had been rigged massively and flagrantly. Fortunately, the Avebury team added, in its report, something to remember, the scale of the fraud made it impossible to conceal either from the Guyanese public or the outside world. Far from legitimising president (Forbes) Burnham (then head of government) assumption of office, the events we witnessed confirm all the fears of Guyanese and foreign observers about the state of democracy in that country.

Prior to the 1980 elections, a controversial national referendum in 1978 to make fundamental changes to the country's constitution, was monitored by a committee of concerned citizens, all of them Guyanese and representatives of various sectors of the society, including business, labour, legal profession, church, media and the university. This committee later presented a report entitled Guyana Referendum -- A Question of Human Rights, in which it stated:

After a campaign in which there were repeated allegations of violations of the legal norms governing voting procedures; in which the symbols assigned to the positions were a house for the yes vote and a house for the no vote; in which opinion opposed to the (referendum) bill was repeatedly denied access to the national media; and which ended with unanimous declaration of a boycott by all opposition forces, an independent and plausible calculation of the vote estimated a maximum possible turn-out of 14.01 percent, the official results claimed a turn-out of 71.45 percent, of which 97 per cent voted in favour of the proposal.

For the December 9 elections, a joint team from the UK Parliamentary Human Rights Group and the New York-based Americas Watch, having been denied permission to visit Guyana, in response to an invitation from some 14 civic organisations, carried out its own inquiries, including meetings in Trinidad with representatives from various Guyanese organisations. In its final report, released earlier this month under the title "Political Freedom in Guyana," the two international human rights organisations concluded that concessions announced by the government, including the abolition of postal voting, were welcome. However, they said, the concessions were not enough and that there is little time in which to ensure that this time there will be no fraud....

Meanwhile, polling is taking place without the writ filed in the high court on October 4 last questioning the control of the minister of home affairs in electoral matters being heard. The writ was filed by the presidential candidate of the Working People's Alliance Eusi Kwayana.

Voting Irregularities Charged

FL100016 Bridgetown CANA in English 2350 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 9, CANA -- Opposition charges of ballot rigging flew as Guyanese voted today in a general election, but the government said the poll was free and fair. The leaders of the main opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) and the Working Peoples Alliance (WPA) charged that several of their agents had been ejected or denied access to polling stations.

Marxist PPP leader and former Premier Dr Cheddi Jagan said that he and two other party members were physically assaulted when he sought to intervene in a case where a PPP official was allegedly denied entry to a polling station at Haslington, 15 miles east of Georgetown.

A British journalist, Tony Jenkins, who is reporting for the BBC and British newspapers, also said he was beaten by thugs in the company of Jagan. Jenkins appeared at a news conference called by Prime Minister Hamilton Green, who said the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) deprecates such incidents, and the police were investigating.

I am satisfied that the elections were free and fair from all the reports I have personally received. It is not unusual for Dr Jagan and opposition parties to complain about electoral malpractices to justify their defeat, Green told reporters.

Rain fell intermittently throughout the day, and independent observers said the turnout in the capital, Georgetown, was low up to late afternoon. The polls opened at 6 a.m. and closed at 8 p.m., but a clear result is not expected before noon tomorrow.

At separate press conferences, Jagan and WPA presidential candidate Eusi Kwayana also charged that hundreds of supporters were denied voting rights. The PPP cited what it said were 31 examples of the physical removal of its agents from stations. The WPA gave 11 cases, while the elections media centre also reported that the small Democratic Labour Movement had made a similar complaint.

Jagan's American-born wife and political aide, Janet, described the election as the worst in the history of Guyana.

The six opposition parties have persistently claimed that post-independence general elections have been rigged and had long predicted that today's would suffer the same fate. The elections commission today provided the opposition with copies of the electoral list which put registered voters at 395,000, 23,000 more than were included in the preliminary list issued in October. Dr Jagan and Kwayana both complained that the late provision of the list gave them no time to check its validity. The PPP leader claimed that polling in the city, a traditional PNC stronghold, was amazingly low, with 25 per cent at the highest.

PNC campaign manager and Mobilisation Minister Robert Corbin acknowledged a low turnout, saying he had been told by polling agents that it had been about 32 per cent up to 1:30 p.m. but he expected this to rise in excess of 50 per cent.

Reports of polling in other areas of the country were patchy, but Dr Jagan claimed a large turn-out in his traditional stronghold of Corentyne.

In giving details of the alleged assault on him, Dr Jagan said he had gone to make enquiries when the presiding officer became hostile and called out to a group of thugs of the PNC who were standing nearby. I was pushed down the stairway of the building but miraculously I managed to hold on to the rail to prevent what could have been a tragedy. At the same time, some of the thugs attacked Jenkins, ripped away his shirt, and were wrenching his neck. I rushed to his help and both of us were pushed downstairs when I realised that two of the men in the crowd were waving pistols. I was ordered into my car. I was not going to leave without Jenkins, whose car was also nearby. One of my comrades was pushed out of my car at gunpoint. Another of the thugs jumped into the front seat, and my driver was ordered to drive to the Cove and John Police Station, a mile away from the incident.

Jagan said that at the police station he complained about the interrogation that was taking place with Jenkins while the alleged attackers were apparently allowed to go free. He said a video set and camera belonging to the PPP had been seized, but he had in his possession a tape of the incident and promised to let reporters view it tomorrow.

Jenkins, who has bruises on his neck and back, said he had his tape recorder and camera confiscated and had reported the incident to the British high commissioner. Ballot boxes will be taken after voting to a national registration centre in Georgetown, even though the opposition had demanded a preliminary count at polling stations, saying this would help ensure a fair election after previous allegations of Army hijacking of ballots.

The election is the first since the death in August of President Forbes Burnhan, who had led Guyana since it won independence from Britain.

Hoyete, 56, a lawyer, refused to allow in foreign observers, saying it would infringe national sovereignty. Last month he introduced limited electoral reforms by abolishing postal votes and restricting overseas balloting.

The PPP and six other opposition parties called the reforms inadequate. They also complained of being denied enough broadcast time during the five-week campaign. The campaign was not fought on party programmes, and only two opposition parties issued any kind of manifesto, although the PPP said the PNC had mismanaged the economy and failed to adapt to a slump in bauxite and sugar income, its mainstays. Guyana has become ineligible for International Monetary Fund loans because of arrears on existing loans.

In the last parliament, the PNC held 41 of the 53 seats in parliament, the PPP 10, and the right-wing United Force (UF) two.

PPP Withdraws Voting Agents

FL100042 Bridgetown CANA in English 2358 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 9 CANA -- Guyana's main opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP), in a dramatic move tonight, announced its withdrawal from the rest of today's general elections proceedings, charging the poll was rigged by the ruling People's National Congress (PNC).

We are withdrawing from this election. The PNC nearly killed me. Our polling agents have been evicted from the polling agencies and several of them were assaulted, PPP leader and presidential candidate Dr Cheddi Jagan told reporters at the PPP's Freedom House headquarters. We are not going to go along with this massive fraud. We are withdrawing our voting agents and other personnel with instructions for them to take no further part in the electoral process.

The physical withdrawal meant that PPP agents would not accompany ballot boxes for counting at the central centres or witness the counting proceedings.

It was unclear whether the party would accept any seats it wins in the poll. PPP candidates and other officials were to meet to discuss the issue, and a late night news conference has been scheduled. [words indistinct] refusal by presiding officers to allow PPP agents inside some polling stations; the forcible ejection and assault of agents from polling stations along with death threats against them; the denial of the right to vote to hundreds of persons in PPP strongholds; and multiple voting.

The dramatic decision was taken at an emergency meeting of the PPP executive, four hours after Dr Jagan said he was physically attacked at a polling station, 15 miles east of Georgetown.

Reacting to the [word indistinct] announcement, PNC campaign director, National Mobilisation Minister Robert Corbin, said the move was [word indistinct]. Dr Jagan realised the PPP was going to lose and was working on a culmination of excuses, Corbin said.

Jagan had earlier charged that the commission had only provided the latest voters list today, giving the PNC's opponents no time to check an additional 23,000 entries, and no guarantees had been given about the security of ballot boxes. The PPP said yesterday there had been irregularities in advance voting on December 3 by police and armed forces. Most balloting [words indistinct] and it would have taken days to send representatives by plane, it said.

Electoral Roll Controversy

FL091751 Bridgetown CANA in English 2134 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Georgetown, Dec 8, CANA -- Opposition parties in Guyana fumed today at the apparent failure of the authorities to provide them with the final electoral list on the eve of general elections tomorrow. Dr Cheddi Jagan, the leader of the People's Progressive Party (PPP), said in a statement that the absence of the electoral roll is one of the scandals of the 1985 elections.

In the absence of the chief elections officer, Roy Hammond, who was said to be out of town, the elections office stated that a supplementary list of voters had been posted during last week at a number of polling places but said that it was not in a position to say why contesting parties were not in possession of the list.

The PPP and the other major opposition group, the Working People's Alliance (WPA) say they have both been refused copies of the supplementary list and are therefore left to face the electorate without knowing the exact size of the official electoral roll. Both parties have previously publicly expressed fears that the poll will be rigged. Efforts by reporters to secure the final registered electorate have proved futile. The preliminary list issued in October put the electorate at just over 372,000.

The chairman of the elections commission, Sir Harold Bollers, was unavailable for comment, but in a statement in today's state-owned CHRONICLE, he urged all eligible Guyanese to cast their ballots tomorrow.

In the last parliament, the PNC held 41 seats , the PPP 10 and the right-wing United Force (UF) two, allocated on the basis of the votes cast for each party, under Guyana's system of proportional representation.

In addition to the 53-member parliament, voters will elect 10 members to represent the country's 10 administrative regions who, along with two people to be chosen by a national congress of local democratic organs, will join the MPs on the Supreme Congress of the People, the country's highest forum. The Supreme Congress, which meets on the instructions of the president, can override Parliament in certain decisions. It has been rarely activated and only to hear speeches from the president.

The 807 polling stations will open from 6 am to 8 pm. Counting begins between two and four hours later and first results are not expected until late Tuesday. Final official results are not expected before midday Wednesday. When the polls close, all the ballot boxes will be carried to the central counting station at the National Registration Centre in Georgetown.

The opposition had demanded that there be a preliminary count at poling stations, saying this would go some way toward ensuring a fair poll because of previous alleged instances of Army hijacking of ballots. The government rejected this for logistical reasons and says party representatives will be allowed to escort ballot boxes instead.

President Desmond Hoyte has also introduced some reforms, including an end to postal voting and the restriction of overseas and proxy balloting, to calm the persist claims of fraud. Hoyte insists the poll will be free and fair.

The Army and police voted last Tuesday to free them for security duties tomorrow but this too has been surrounded by allegations of irregularities. The PPP said today it was only given information about the 25 polling stations two hours beforehand.

PPP leader Dr Cheddi Jagan later listed allegations of wrongdoing in the polling. He said that at the Guyana Defence Force headquarters, the PPP's polling agent was given a list of 727 names of bona fide soldiers when polling began at 10:30 am but at 12 pm, the agent was presented with another list of 750 persons whom he was told were persons from the GDF, seconded to the Guyana National Service. At another polling place at the Police Sports Club, the PPP added, polling began at 1:30 pm when the party's agent was given a list with approximately 325 names. At 7 pm, he was given a list with about 75 names. Then at 9 pm, he received yet another list containing about 525 names.

1982 FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH BRAZIL RATIFIED

PA072021 Paris AFP in Spanish 0508 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Georgetown, 5 Dec (AFP) -- The Governments of Brazil and Guyana today ratified the friendship and cooperation treaty signed in 1982 to improve and develop economic relations between the two countries. A Guyanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the exchange of ratifications took place between Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson and Brazilian Ambassador Octavio Goulart. Several important projects are connected with this treaty. They include the construction of a bridge over the Takutu River, which will unite the two countries.

GUYSUCO RELEASES SUGAR PRODUCTION FIGURES

FL091852 Bridgetown CANA in English 1459 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 9, CANA -- Sugar production in Guyana has reached 229,700 tons so far for this year, according to official figures just released. The state-run Guyana Sugar Corporation (Guysuco) said that despite heavy rains within the past week, five of its estates continued grinding operations and produced a total of 3,395 tons of sugar last week.

Flood conditions severely restricted production on estates in Demerara, Guysuco said.

Total production for the week was 4,040 tons, which represents 77.5 per cent of the weeks projection. The second crop output now stands at 115,470 tons. Sugar estates here will grind until year's end.

BOLIVIA

AIR FORCE FIGHTERS INTERCEPT SPANISH BOMBER

PY100126 Paris AFP in Spanish 0035 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] La Paz, 9 Dec (AFP) -- Sources close to the Aeronautics Directorate today reported in La Paz that an airplane of the Spanish Air Force was intercepted by two Bolivian Air Force (FAB) fighter planes when the Spanish plane refused to identify itself, forcing it to land at the Jorge Wilsterman Airport in Cochabamba, central Bolivia.

After the incident yesterday afternoon, Bolivian authorities verified it as a Spanish fighter bomber, with license ECDHO, which yesterday violated Bolivian air space.

Sources close to the Spanish Embassy in La Paz have explained that it reportedly is an air show plane that was authorized to land in Santa Cruz de la Sierra (eastern Bolivia) but that for some unknown reason changed its course toward Cochabamba where it landed intentionally although without the appropriate authorization. In addition, it was learned that the crew members (a pilot, a co-pilot, and a flight engineer), whose identities have not been revealed, are being held incommunicado in Cochabamba until the air incursion is fully explained.

Finally it was learned that Spanish ambassador to Bolivia, Tomas Lozano Escribano, has intervened in the matter in order to have both the crew members and the airplane freed.

This action took place at a time when the Bolivian-Spanish relations are at an excellent level.

HAITI

RADIO STATION CLOSED; FORMER MINISTER ARRESTED

FL061730 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] In Port Au Prince, Haiti, the government-run television station says authorities yesterday arrested a former government minister and shut down a Catholic radio station that reported on growing unrest and violence in Haiti. Government officials say Radio Soleil was closed temporarily because the church-run station had continued to broadcast information that the government felt would tend to excite and alarm the people. And officials say the former minister of social affairs Mr Hubert de Ronceray was arrested in his house and subversive material of an undisclosed nature was seized.

The radio station was ordered closed because it violated Haitian press law. Authorities issued an order last week imposing a news blackout after two church-operated radio stations, including Radio Soleil, reported on growing unrest and anti-government demonstrations in the town of Gonaives. Radio Soleil did not broadcast any local news following the government ban, but the station did transmit several critical sermons urging youths to stand firm and speaking harshly about the killing of four students by police in Gonaives.